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breaking up of the empire. It was evident to the duller eye that the people had reached a point where they would no longer be put off. The whole nation was aroused and was clamoring for free institutions, and such they meant to have, at whatever sacrifices.

An examination of the text of the Czar's manifesto, given on another page, reveals the radical difference between this and all previous documents of the kind issued by him. He has broken with the oligarchy, which has so long ruled and depressed the land. His language is no longer roundabout and obscure. He renounces once for all the principle of autocracy. The national assembly proposed is not a mere council to advise the emperor, but a legislative body, which is to control the enactment of all laws for the nation. Freedom of conscience, civil liberty, inviolability of person, freedom of speech and of assembly, are all proclaimed in the plainest terms. Ultimate universal suffrage is also provided for.

That there will be difficulties in carrying out these decrees does not need to be said. Reactionaries will be numerous and stubbornly resistant. But the Czar will have the active and cordial support not only of the ablest statesmen of the land, but also of the educational institutions and of the masses of the people. The burning desire for liberty among the people will make them, however ignorant they may be at the moment, quick learners of the new ways. General education will spread rapidly among them, and we may expect in a single generation one of the most marvelous transformations that has ever come to any nation. For the Russians are essentially a great people, among whom wise and powerful leaders will rapidly appear wherever they may be needed.

We have not the least doubt that the Czar is extremely glad that the difficult step has been taken. He will be vastly happier under the new order. He has been perpetually miserable under the old. The new will harmonize much better with his own well known ideas and purposes. He will find himself able, under the new conditions, much better to carry out his earnest desires to promote the peace of the world and the well being of his own people. He will find himself much more powerful as the head of a free constitutional government than he ever did as an autocrat, professedly leading, but actually the slave of the bureaucratic government.

The fact that Mr. de Witte is to be the Premier in the first Cabinet of the new government means much for the immediate success of the new order. He is probably, on the whole, the ablest and wisest man in Russia in political life. He is a thoroughly modern and progressive man in most of his ideas. He will create confidence abroad in the new order, and that will go far towards making it stable and successful. All citizens of the United States will respond with great heartiness to Mr. de Witte's message to them soliciting their sympathy and coopera-

tion with Russia in the experiment in free government which she has undertaken. "I am sure," he says in his message to the people of this country through the Associated Press, "the American people who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by cooperating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

The effect of the step which the Czar has taken will be enormous on the rest of the world. If it is followed up sincerely, as we believe will be the case, it will soon silence the spirit of cynical though often just criticism which has for long years made the Russian government the target of its biting shafts. The participation of the people in the government will greatly check and possibly entirely destroy the aggressive foreign policy which has made Russia the dread of the world. Internal tyranny and merciless repression will largely cease, and this will allow the conscience of the whole civilized world to breathe more easily. If the Czar had been directly aiming at inspiring a better, healthier and more pacific spirit in the mutual relations of the nations, he could not have done anything better fitted to produce this result than the issuing of the manifesto which has just gone from under his hand.

There is little doubt that the people of the empire, who have suffered with remarkable patience under the scourge of the recent war, and have shown such unusual self-restraint during the painful weeks of the great strike, which they had determined to make effective in securing constitutional government, will respond quickly and generously to the Czar's overtures, and will do all in their power to aid in the working out of the great plan which he has set before the nation. At any rate, we hope this will be the case.

So far as other nations are concerned, we feel sure that the step which Emperor Nicholas has taken will meet everywhere with the most cordial sympathy and support. The rest of the world has suffered with suffering Russia, and will rejoice with her in every stage of her good fortune in the light of freedom and popular government.

Editorial Notes.

Increase of Membership.

The leaders in the work of the American Peace Society are making a very special effort this season to increase largely the membership of the Society. At no time in recent years,

or even in the entire history of the organization so far as we know, has the list of paying members grown so rapidly as during the past year. It is most desirable from every point of view that hundreds, or rather thousands, of new names should be added during the present winter. There are many persons in all the States of the Union who have long been interested in a theoretical way in the cause of peace, who have as yet done no practical work for its promotion. Their help is needed. The time has come — a most opportune time — for them to connect themselves with the movement in an earnest, practical way. Membership in the Society costs but the small sum of two dollars a year. This covers also the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, the monthly organ of the Society, which all members received without further expense. The amount received for annual membership also enables the Society to send free literature and papers to those whose interest in the movement it is hoped to awaken. Will not all the present members everywhere make it a special duty to send in the names of several new ones before the end of the year? It ought to take only a little effort to get at least five or ten members in any average community. The work ought to be not only easy but most agreeable, now that the international peace movement has grown so great and powerful as to command not only general respect, but the sympathy and active support even of a number of the governments. The Society needs a large increase of its funds in order to enable it to meet adequately its enlarged opportunities and the urgent growing demands made upon it by reason of the wonderful progress of the movement. But it needs more particularly a much larger constituency of active, well-informed workers in all sections of the land; for there is nothing which counts for so much in the advancement of any great cause as personal influence. Let us have at least a thousand new co-workers before the winter passes.

Peace Sunday. The Sunday which will be observed this year as Peace Sunday by a large number of churches and Sunday Schools will fall in this country on the 17th of December. In England, where the Sunday just preceding Christmas is observed as Peace Sunday, the date will be the 24th of December. Where this date is more agreeable to pastors and Sunday School Superintendents, the 24th may just as appropriately be observed in this country as the third Sunday. The events of the year — the close of the sanguinary conflict in the Far East, the calling of the second peace Conference at The Hague, the great peace meetings recently held in Europe, and the wide manifestation of general public interest in the peace movement — make this Christmas time a most appropriate and fitting occasion for all ministers of re-

ligion to set forth anew and emphasize the great principles of love, beneficence, mutual respect, sympathy and coöperation, which are as incumbent upon nations in their relations to each other as they are upon individuals. All the pulpits of Christendom ought to speak at this time with one voice and in no uncertain terms in behalf of the speedy and universal adoption by the nations of rational, Christian methods of action in their dealings one with another. Such a united, universal demonstration on the part of the churches and religious organizations of the world would set the movement for universal peace, already so widespread and powerful, forward as no other agency could possibly do. Ministers who may wish literature to aid them in the preparation of sermons can secure an ample supply of the *American Peace Society*, if they will send fifteen or twenty cents in stamps to cover the cost of carriage.

The Muscat Arbitration.

The case submitted to the Hague Court in October, 1904, by Great Britain and France as to the rights, under the treaty between France and Great Britain, of native boats of Muscat to fly the French flag, was decided on the 8th of August last. The arbitrators chosen from the Court to settle the case were Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Dr. H. Lammasch, member of the Austrian House of Lords, and Dr. Lohman, member of the Upper House of the States-General of the Netherlands. The case is of no great interest to the outside world, except as it concerns the suppression of the slave trade, but its settlement by the Hague Court adds prestige to that tribunal and illustrates the quickness and impartiality with which international differences, which otherwise might result in serious friction, can be gotten out of the way by a judicial tribunal. The decisions on the two questions submitted were as follows:

“1. Before the 2d of January, 1892, France was entitled to authorize vessels belonging to the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag, only bound by her own legislation and administrative rules;

“Owners of ‘dhows,’ who before 1892 have been authorized by France to fly the French flag, retain this authorization as long as France renews it to the grantee;

“After January 2, 1892, France was not entitled to authorize vessels belonging to his Highness the Sultan of Muscat to fly the French flag, except on condition that their owners or fitters-out had established or should establish that they had been considered and treated by France as her ‘protégés’ before the year 1863.

“2. ‘Dhows’ of Muscat authorized as aforesaid to fly the French flag are entitled in the territorial waters of Muscat to the inviolability provided by the French-Muscat Treaty of November 17, 1844;

“The authorization to fly the French flag cannot be

transmitted or transferred to any other person or to any other 'dhow,' even if belonging to the same owner ;

"Subjects of the Sultan of Muscat, who are owners or masters of 'dhows' authorized to fly the French flag, or who are members of the crews of such vessels, or who belong to their families, do not enjoy in consequence of that fact any right of extraterritoriality which could exempt them from the sovereignty, especially from the jurisdiction, of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat."

This is the fourth controversy that has been settled by the Hague Court.

Norway and Sweden.

All the formalities of the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden have now been completed. The treaties agreed to at the Carlstad Conference were signed by representatives of the two governments on October 26. This pacific division of a government into two is one of the most remarkable political events of modern times. It demonstrates better than any elaborate disquisition in recent years and the manner in which this sentiment is penetrating government circles and influencing government action. Fifty, or even twenty-five, years ago a declaration of separation by the Norwegian parliament would have led immediately to hostilities, and the border between the two countries would have been the scene of a bloody and stubbornly-fought war. The close kinship of the two peoples would have availed nothing in the preservation of peace, for family quarrels have always been among the most bitter and relentless. A new spirit has taken possession of peoples and governments. This is evidenced by the almost invariable resort, at the present time, to arbitration in the settlement of disputes between nations, by the great Agreement between France and England for the adjustment of all their outstanding differences, by the Anglo-Russian pacific settlement of the North Sea incident, by President Roosevelt's speedy success in inducing Japan and Russia to end their war. There are many other illustrations of it, but none of them all is more conspicuous than the manner in which Norway and Sweden have come to an agreement to live as separate states. It has been often remarked during the difficulty that these Scandinavian countries belong together and ought not to have separated. This is true. But it is vastly better for them to exist in peace as separate states than to have continued together and lived in constant bickering and strife. They will almost certainly be reunited some day, for the tendency nowadays is toward larger and larger aggregations of territory under one government. But when they do come together again it will be in a perfectly free and voluntary way, and upon a basis that can be cheerfully and heartily accepted by both peoples.

Not having at hand a copy of the following resolution voted by the Peace Congress at Lucerne, we failed to make note in our last issue of the important subject to which it refers :

"The Congress has received with great satisfaction the information communicated to it by Rev. Timothy Richard, missionary in China (a mandarin of the highest rank), that the governing officials of China and of Japan have expressed the desire, after the experience of twenty years, to enter into a federation with some of the principal nations of Europe and America.

"The Congress desires that the governments of China and Japan officially communicate their feeling to the governments with which they would be disposed to form a federation. It urges the latter to give a cordial reception and favorable response to these communications."

"The Congress hopes that the second Hague Conference, the initiative in calling which has been taken by the President of the United States and the Czar of Russia, will adopt measures for the establishment of this federation."

The information that Japanese and Chinese authorities were thinking of such a federation with Western nations, and were ready to move in the matter, was news to practically all of the members of the Congress. But it could not be doubted. Mr. Richard has been for more than thirty years in China. He is secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, chancellor of the Imperial University in the Province of Shansi, and Religious Adviser to the Chinese government at Peking. The Chinese government hold him in such great respect that he has been made a mandarin of the highest rank. The information communicated by him to the Peace Congress he had, as he told us in private, as well as in committee, received at first hand from the Chinese and Japanese officials. This disposition of the leaders of government in Japan and China to enter into a federation with the Western nations opens a plain, practical and eminently just and honorable method of settling the whole question of the relations of these peoples to the West, and the Western nations will be guilty of very great blindness and stupidity if they do not, as soon as opportunity offers, meet the Oriental nations more than half way.

Another resolution of no small significance adopted by the Lucerne Peace Congress by unanimous vote, we failed to notice in our last number. It was presented by Dr. Charles Richet of the Medical Faculty of Paris, on behalf of the French Arbitration Society, and was as follows :

"Whereas, Money is now more than ever before the sinews of war, and the duration of hostilities between two states would be considerably shortened if they had to depend solely upon their own resources ;

"Whereas, The principle of neutrality which prohibits

the sending of arms and munitions ought to be extended to the sending of funds to the belligerent states;

"The Congress expresses the wish that the neutral governments will prohibit the taking, in their territory, of war loans offered by a belligerent state."

The principle with which this resolution deals is so self-evident that it seems strange that the governments have never attempted to apply it. The prohibition by neutral governments of the taking of war loans within their territory would probably, under present conditions, deal war a death blow. Perhaps it is for this reason that the governments are unwilling to extend in this way the principle of neutrality. They know that if they should ever fall into war themselves, it would be impossible to carry on hostilities very long without borrowing money from the citizens of other countries. But if war loans have become, under modern conditions, a prime necessity in carrying on hostilities, then clearly the principle of neutrality ought, if fairly applied, to be extended to them.

Mr. Cremer's
Opinion.

Hon. William Randal Cremer, founder of the Interparliamentary Union, and so well known for his thirty years of efficient service on both sides of the water in the cause of arbitration, looks with grave concern on the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty as likely to furnish the seeds of future strife. In the last number of the *Arbitrator* he speaks as follows on the subject:

"For good or evil, another Anglo-Japanese Treaty has been concluded without the people of this country or their representatives in Parliament being consulted upon the subject. That such a thing should be possible shows how far we are from the political millennium. Among other obligations which this country and Japan have undertaken is to guarantee the integrity of China, to see that Chinese ports are open to the commerce of the world, that the territorial rights of Japan in Korea and ours in India shall be maintained, both powers guaranteeing to defend each other against any "unprovoked attack or aggression" — an ambiguous phrase capable of almost any interpretation. These and other stipulations contain the germs of mischief and strife. To have involved this country in increased obligations and entanglements will probably delight the jingoes, as more obligations mean more ships, more guns, more soldiers, and more money."

Trafalgar Day.

The manner in which the one hundredth anniversary of Nelson's victory over the fleets of France and Spain was celebrated in England on October 21 makes it clear that the worship of war and its deeds still has a powerful hold on the minds of vast numbers of people. One would have supposed that the growing cordiality between England and France and the Great Peace Agreement recently reached between them would have made all thoughtful Englishmen anxious

to avoid any demonstration which must necessarily awaken feelings of pain and humiliation on the other side of the channel. And this was, doubtless, true of large numbers of English people. But the navy promoters seem to have forgotten all sense of neighborliness, and to have gone in to make the day one to boom the British navy all along the line. On all the ships of the navy throughout the world, at a certain hour, flags were dipped and the bands played the dead march. Nelson's old flagship at Portsmouth was decked from stem to stern and illuminated at night by thousands of electric lights. The plan to illuminate the Nelson Monument on Trafalgar Square was given up lest the crush might be so tremendous that the dear patriots would trample each other to death. Trafalgar Square was elaborately decorated and thousands of wreaths from the colonies, the provinces and various cities of the empire were piled in immense masses about the Nelson Column. The Navy League was, of course, foremost in promoting the "glory" of the day, but the churches, St. Paul's and many others throughout the country, lent their sacred precincts to the laudation of Nelson and the British navy. It looks almost as if Great Britain had gone navy mad. Her naval expenses have gone up in recent years till they have now reached the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 yearly, and the devotees of the big fleet are forever crying "More! More!" Taxes have increased and trade has declined. Where will it all end? How long will the British people consent to have their national life and policies dominated by the extravagant naval idea now prevailing. If Great Britain's strength, prosperity and "glory" are indeed dependent upon her maintaining a navy equal to that of any other two powers, then the shadow of disaster and shame is walking close by her side.

Parliamentary
Candidates.

The British Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, E. C., has issued the following questions, to be submitted to candidates for the House of Commons when the general election comes on. The Society recommends that the answers be published in the local papers, and that the questions be put to candidates at the public meetings held in their interest:

"1. Are you interested in the question of international arbitration? Are you aware that during the last ten years more than *one hundred* disputes between different nations have been settled by arbitration? Will you, if elected, do everything in your power to promote the referring of international disputes to the Hague Court?"

"2. Is it not a fact that the present annual expenditure, during a time of peace, upon the army and navy amounts to no less than £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000); and that this is an increase of £35,000,000 (\$175,000,000) upon what it was ten years ago? And will you, if elected, do

everything in your power to promote the simultaneous reduction of warlike expenditure?

"3. Will you vote against any measure for enforcing a system of compulsory military service in this country?"

We can imagine the plausible shifts to which the supporters of the present enormous growth of British military and naval expenditures will resort in trying to justify to their constituents this big figure of \$175,000,000 of increase within ten years.

**Desolated
South Africa.** How soon the awful ravages of war are forgotten by most people except those immediately involved, and how slowly the smitten regions recover! There are still said to be districts in the South where the communities are only just beginning to rise from the prostration brought upon them by the Civil War. And that war was ended more than forty years ago! Very sad reports still come to us of the condition in which the people of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony remain since the close of the war there. The *Universalist Leader* thus speaks of the matter:

"The Boer war was one of the excursions into Hades from which no one brought back any good. England reaped only decimation of her army, debt and dishonor. And the industrious, simple, prosperous Boers, a stalwart race of self-denying men and women who loved freedom and home and took to western civilization shyly, were ruined as a people and beggared. The tales that come from that desolated country, where a forlorn remnant are seeking to rebuild their utterly devastated and impoverished homes and farms, are pathetic in the extreme. 'The man has probably tramped away to seek work for cash. The women and children sit silent at home. No word of complaint is ever heard. There is nothing to do; no clothes to make, no food to cook, no garden to till, and neither seeds nor water. They sit in a row silent.'"

Miss Hobhouse from England is doing a heroic work in the country in having placed in the hands of the remnants of the families, as fast as possible, implements with which to work in the restoration of their homes and the general improvement of their condition. Having mastered the details of lace-making and wool-weaving, she has been, with two assistants, in South Africa since January last teaching these occupations to the women, that the agriculture pursued by the men may be supplemented by domestic industries. The wool of the South African sheep is being spun and woven into clothes, rugs and carpets, and this form of industry commends itself to the Boers, who throng to the workrooms where instruction is given, in such numbers that only a small portion of them can at first be accepted. The number of pupils taken has steadily increased. Deep interest is shown all over the country in the enterprise, and the Boer girls have advanced in practical knowledge beyond expectation. Recently three hundred spinning

wheels have been sent Miss Hobhouse from Switzerland, gathered from various parts of the country by the Countess Asinelli of Geneva. Any one who feels like helping in this most Christian and humane work may send contributions to the Countess at 8 Grand Pré, Geneva, Switzerland. She is the agent of the "Boer Home Industries and Aid Society." She was at the recent Peace Congress at Lucerne, and many of us had the privilege of making her acquaintance. She is a lady of great excellence, and anything put in her hands for this work will be faithfully used in the best possible way.

Mrs. Lowell. All who ever came into personal contact with Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who died last month in New York City, will heartily approve of what the *Outlook* says of her:

"After the terrible tragedy which the Civil War brought upon her in the death of her husband, her brother and her brother-in-law. . . Mrs. Lowell consecrated herself, in the truest sense of the word, to philanthropic work. Free entirely from the passion of publicity which has infected many women as well as many men of the time, she put her hand at the start to some of the most perplexing problems in the administration of the charities of the state. For thirteen years she served as Charities Commissioner. Twenty-three years ago she founded the Charity Organization Society, one of the most useful organizations in the whole range of charitable philanthropic work in this city, and almost up to the time of her death she was an active worker in its behalf. Her interest in the Prison Association bore fruit in the separation of the sexes in prisons. She was one of the founders of the Women's Municipal League, and no movement looking to the higher life of the city failed to secure her interest and sympathy, and in many cases her active support. Her calm courage, self-forgetfulness, practical sagacity and high mindedness gave her great influence with the men and women with whom she was brought into contact, and it is safe to say that no woman of her time has received higher regard in this city nor has any been more useful than this quiet, unassuming woman, to whom the largest social opportunities were open, but who gave herself, with rare self-forgetfulness, to causes often inconspicuous, but all of the highest importance."

The *Outlook* might have added one thing more. "The terrible tragedy which the Civil War brought upon her" bore so heavily upon Mrs. Lowell, especially as the days of her desolation lengthened, that in recent years she connected herself actively with the peace movement, in the hope of doing something to prevent such crushing tragedies from coming to the lives of multitudes of other women. She made herself a member for life of the American Peace Society, and also made other women members. She served on the Committee on Organization of the great Boston Peace Congress last year, aided earnestly in raising funds for it in New York, and in

other ways contributed to the success of the meeting. She was a vice-president of the American Peace Society at the time of her death.

Lutheran Church.

The General Council of the Evangelical Church of North America, composed of Americans, Germans and Swedes to the number of about 400,000 persons, and embracing the whole territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at its recent meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the subject of arbitration:

"Whereas, wars are wasteful and degrading, a hindrance to the moral, intellectual and Christian development of the nations, and a most serious obstacle to the extension of the Gospel of Peace; and

"Whereas, the far more exalted method of arbitration has been successfully applied in the peaceful adjustment of international differences, to the lasting honor and benefit of the disputants having recourse thereto;

"Resolved, therefore, by the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, that it heartily commends all efforts to settle international disputes by arbitration as being conducive to the peace of the world and the extension of Christianity."

That is a word with the genuine Christian ring in it, which ought to be pronounced wherever a church council gathers.

Chattanooga Peace Jubilee Exposition.

There is already talk of a Semi-Centennial Peace Jubilee Exposition in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1915, to which the world shall be invited. Such an exposition, if well organized, would certainly do much to do away with any remaining ill-will between the North and the South, and to deepen and strengthen the growing friendliness between the two sections of the country. We gladly give place to the following, which appeared in the *Chattanooga Daily Times* some time ago:

"To the Citizens of Chattanooga: From 1861 to 1865 there was in these United States the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. Peace between the states was established on April 9, 1865. The year 1915 will be the semi-centennial anniversary of that event.

"It is customary to celebrate important periods in our history by holding expositions which demonstrate the progress that has been made.

"Great expositions of this kind were held at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904, eleven years apart. Eleven years more will bring us to 1915, the year of our semi-centennial peace anniversary.

"Chattanooga is the geographical centre of the scenes of the Civil War. It was the most strategic point, and is immediately surrounded by some of the greatest battlefields of that war.

"With the great national interest that centres here, the United States government would no doubt contribute generously to such an exposition. It has had for years in contemplation the erection of a peace memorial arch

at Chattanooga, which is to surpass anything of the kind in the world. This could be finished and dedicated in 1915.

"Therefore let us have at Chattanooga, in the year 1915, a Semi-Centennial Peace Jubilee Exposition, to which the world shall be invited."

NEWELL SANDERS.

Brevities.

. . . An International Congress of Teachers held at Liège during the Exposition decided to form an International Federation of Teachers. The International Congress of Primary Instruction, a section of the above congress, gave its attention to the consideration of the question, What the schools may do to bring about the fraternity of peoples and universal peace. The International Congress of Students, likewise held at Liège, on the 8th of September, also devoted its main session to hearing an address on peace by Frederic Passy.

. . . Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead remained in Europe some time after the close of the Lucerne Peace Congress. They attended and addressed peace meetings in Hamburg, Leipzig and Vienna. The Vienna meeting was organized by the Baroness Von Suttner. They arrived home on the "Amerika" on the 21st of October. The rest of the delegates to the Peace Congress came back earlier.

. . . Senator d'Estournelles de Constant's great speech in the French Senate last spring on "Limitation of Naval Expenses" has been published in pamphlet form, in English, by the American Peace Society, and copies can be procured at the office of the Society for five cents each, or three dollars per hundred. Senator d'Estournelles and his friends have provided for a large distribution of the speech among public men in several countries, including the United States, but it ought to be placed in the hands of tens of thousands of our citizens who are not in public life, but on whose thinking and judgment the public policies of the nation largely depend.

. . . The Congress of Freethinkers, which recently met in Paris, devoted a whole session to the advocacy of peace principles. The Socialist Congress at Jena in Germany also gave prominence to the subject of peace. In one of the resolutions they said: "The German Socialist proletariat regards it as its most noble task to condemn and prevent war, and to make possible, above all with France, the solution of all disputes by means of international arbitration."

. . . At the recent Conference of the International Law Association at Christiania, Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Association.

. . . The Buffalo Public Library, in celebration of the meeting of the Russian and Japanese Peace Commissioners at Portsmouth, prepared and printed a small four-page reading list of books on "The World's Peace," for the aid of those wishing to investigate the subject in the library. Among the books recommended were: F. W. Holls' "The Peace Conference at The Hague," John W. Foster's "Arbitration and the Hague Court," Caleb Cushing's "The Treaty of Washington," Sheldon Amos,